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If our friends who favor us with man wish to have rejected articles retur must in all cases send stamps for that purpase.

### The New Tunnels.

The residents of the numerous comes which by the opening to-day tunnels to Jersey City are to be rought into closer and easier communi-stion with New York are proper and propriate subjects for congratula-Their opportunities for mental e moral improvement and finandal betterment are to be extende ously. They will become for all ocial purposes people of the city of New York, with its magnificent store of attractions for men and women of very taste, habit and interest

Nor are the benefits of this transrtation system to New York fewer mber or less important than those t confers on New Jersey. The area thin which comfortable homes, each ing on its own lot, may be occuted by persons of small incomes de-ived from labor performed in New fork is vastly extended. The possilities of outdoor life and amuse several hundreds of thousands of tired men and women are enormously increased. The chance to "get back to nature" is presented in a manner hitherto unheard of.

splendid thing, this New York is now; what will it be at the expiration the short period that will elapse before the tubes now in operation have sed to be a novelty and are referred to as "the old tunnels"?

### A Massachusetts Canal.

An ancient and almost completely forgotten canal project, a cross-State ditch from the Charles to the Hudon, is having a "faint revival" in setts at the moment. This revival moreover gives to the Springfield Republican the opportunity to recall an interesting chapter in canal history which should receive respectful if not prayerful consideration in this State, where canal folly of equal vastcas is in actual existence. The Massaetts madness, of course, is carefully limited to present and inexpensive tion upon earlier imagination.

In the first place it will have to be one step nearer absolute fatuity than jority of my brethren think otherwise." the present Erie Canal project; this, sible justification even in prelimry estimated traffic there could be for a ditch climbing Mount Wachuthe crossing the Connecticut Valley then passing under the Hoosa tains in a funnel, it is impossible to see. Even in the days before is, when the project was first reached, the relation of usefulness to mee is hard to fathom.

The significant feature of the history the Massachusetts ditch, however, is estimates prepared by engineer pert engineers of course of the cost the canal. In 1825, to quote the facts pplied by the Republican, the first ate was made a modest estimate deed of \$5,103,240 for the whole ditch clusive of the Hoosac Mountain tunel. This detail was disposed of with a rivial addition of \$920,832! Fifty years

of more afterward, when the Hoosac nel was cut by the State for the tchburg Railroad, the cost was \$20,000,-More, after all, is a landmark in the

In the years that followed its first ention the canal project was much ebated. Wise executives, the Odella their time and State, wrote great state documents proving "the interests of the Commonwealth require its construction." The railroad, which was then just beginning to extend its netwas roundly denounced as "a passageway for travel and trans-It was the canal which was declared to make for "the general improvement of the country." After almost a century it is interesting to note how little change has come into the language or the temper of the canal discussion. The really admirable thing about the Massachusetts example is the selfrestraint there exercised, for time was allowed to settle the question, which it did completely and inexpensively.

To-day in recalling the old episode, which is mentioned in a recent State report, the people of Massachusetts are aware that the canal would have cost at least \$100,000,000; that it would have been useless before and after completion; that it was a folly. Alluring, to be but not sufficiently alluring to shake the sound common sense and the true Yankee hardheadedness of the Bay State citizens. On this subject the scrupulous promotion: overcapitalization: un fair competition, resulting in the crushing out of

"But railroads came to be chosen, and here the

centy slow and difficult, if not emetalve. It d have done very well before the era of rallads, but in this time of steam and electric and as engine propulation over all sorts of ways in sland transportation the small canaf has little chance. It did not require so extended a reonclusion reached that its execution would be unwarranted."

The most unfortunate significance for the people of this State in the Massachasetts incident must be the realization that when their ditch, like that proposed in Massachusetts, has become obsolete, abandoned, discarded, as it speedily must, they will still be taxed to pay the price of the ignorance, stupidity and venality of their statesmen. This price, moreover, has been spared the taxpayers of the Bay State, who can contemplate their moment of madness with philosophic contentment.

### A Monstrous Naturalization Case.

The naturalization laws are intended to operate uniformly all over the United States; consequently the decision of a court in Minnesota as to the right of an alien to be admitted to citizenship is a of the Dingley rates is yet a profound precedent which may properly be invoked as an authority in support of an application for naturalization to a court in New York. A petitioner for admission the United States and well disposed to from the first denied that his schedules same." Notwithstanding this requirement the Supreme Court of Minnesota has just decided that an alien may properly be naturalized who admits that he does not know what the Constitution of the United States is and this after a residence in this country of twentyfour years!

The applicant was a Norwagian, 48 years of age, who had lived more than half his life in the United States, had a wife and four children, could speak English fairly well and write, and who successfully operated a rented farm of 840 acres. It further appeared, according to the prevailing opinion in the case. that he is and has been at all times a sober, industrious, law abiding man, possessing the respect and confidence of his neighbors." These facts were deemed sufficient by a majority of the Judges of the Minnesota Supreme Court to entitle him to be naturalised.

To the credit of the judiciary of that State we are glad to be able to say that there was a dissenting opinion. It sets out a portion of the examination of the applicant verbatim. This shows not only that he did not know what the Constitution was but that he believed GROBGE WASHINGTON was still President of the United States, Duluth or Minneapolis was the capital of Minnesota, and the laws of that State were made by the Governor. He could not tell what city was the capital of the nation or where its laws were made. When saked who was the Governor of Minnesota he answered: "I ain't got him." But he got admitted to citizenship all the same. Mr. Justice ELLIOTT who wrote the dissenting opinion in this extraordinary case, aptly observes:

" Recent legislation by Congress has manian intent that the rights and privileges of citizenship should be more carefully guarded in the future than they have been in the pest. The natagter and a desire to become a citizen. That men has raised a large family and maintained a good reputation is not sufficient. To hold that olis or Duluth is the capita of the State and that the laws are made by the grudgingly conceded that a cross-State Governor is entitled to citizenship would seem

Yet if the prevailing opinion is good ver, is a supreme tribute. What law in Minnesota it is good law in New York, for it deals with the application of a Federal statute which, properly construed, operates uniformly in both jurisdictions. We should be sorry, however, to see a court in this State sanction the naturalisation of an alien who was wholly without knowledge of the Constitution of the United States or of the principles upon which it is framed To admit persons thus ignorant is wholly to disregard one of the most important requirements of the naturalization law.

### New York and the Roosevelt-Taft Scheme of Taxation.

Not difficult to trace is the genesis of the efforts of professional politicians since McKinley's death to promote a pulpits, and orators with bursting forerevolution in taxation by Congress, to substitute in State corporate affairs centralization in Washington for regulation by the chartering State, and to tions and Congresses, found so many the domestic policy of each State toward holders and nourishing a protuberant its own and foreign corporations beyond stomach by the gate receipts of their control by Congress. There was felt in 1890 the need of a

new law by Congress to prevent certain combinations relating to the acquire them and the act of transporting them across State lines. The law was enacted in that year. The great prosperity which quickly followed the subsidence of the silver mania by BRYAN's defeat and McKINLEY's triumph in 1896 resulted in unexampled corporate combinations of various kinds, which begat a more or less natural epidemic of trust busting, in which many States participated and others did not. New York, for example, was conservative. She did knowledge for foreign markets, and not permit the creation within her jur- perhaps to seek new territory in a world isdiction of corporations unrestrained by herself. Governor ROOSEVELT took advantage of the prevalent emotion against trusts to denounce to the Legislature at Albany on January 3, 1900, corporate management. In the summer of that year he was nominated to be Republican candidate for Vice-President. He said the chief evils in New York corporations were:

" Misrepresentation or concealment regarding material facts connected with the organization of an enterprise; the evils connected with unfair competition, resulting in the crushing out of competitors who themselves do not act impropsee calculated cost has now gone above \$100,- rates; the wielding of increased power over the

sctually bought, how much was issued free, and to whom: and, if possible, for what reason, In the next place this would enable us to see just what the public have a right to expect in the way of service and taxation."

When he had become President by

McKinley's death he began a personal campaign for such use of the Sherman law of 1890 as would remedy these evils by putting State corporations in the power of the Federal Executive for parisan use. So many decisions of the Supreme Court blocked his way that in 1906 he wrote to Congress for an amendment of the Constitution. In pursuit of his aim he poured by his speeches and writings such a stream of vituperative denunciation against corporate management that people became alarmed over their deposits and investments. The disastrous panic of 1907 came, which so reduced the revenue from imports that revision of the Dingley tariff was demanded. The demand was successfully promoted by Mr. TAFT. ROOSE-VELT's scheme had petered out. Whether Mr. TAFT sought a reduction or increase mystery, unless a safe inference can be drawn from his opinion that the revision would leave a deficit. Nobody knows, or knowing will tell, whether or not a to citisenship is required by the act of revision was intended that would make Congress to show that he is "attached a deficit to be filled by new and revoluto the principles of the Constitution of tionary taxes. Senator ALDRICH had the good order and happiness of the will in 1910 and afterward leave a deficit. Of course another panic like ROOSEVELT'S of 1907, produced by wild talk and threats of confiscating taxes, would upset the Senate Finance Committee estimates of revenue. Mo one can truthfully deny that the

heme of taxation now pressed on Congress by the President is revolutionary. overthrows the heretofore uniform rule that tariff taxes and a few internal revenue taxes are to be the support of the nation in time of peace. If they cannot be made to yield needed revenue,

then expenditures must be reduced. The Taft scheme is revolutionary be cause the great power of taxation by Congress as defined in the Constitu tion excluded objects and methods rerved to the several States. Without that exclusion the Union could not have come into existence. Each and every one of the new States on joining the Union stipulated not to assail the rights of domestic taxation secured to each State by the Constitution. There was reciprocal guaranty of all the rights of every State, including taxation, against interference by another State or by combination of States in Congress such as is now on foot. The revolutionary character of the pending scheme is not changed for the better because it is proposed therefor to amend the Con-

The pending taxation scheme is also revolutionary because no national conention has proposed it.

If there shall be full fruition of the come tax amendment and the corporation tax as the advocates of "my policies" intend, the State of New York and its Legislature will bear much the same relation to Congress that the city of New York and its Aldermen now do to Al-

Does the Empire State yearn for that condition?

## The Zenith in Ohio.

Here is a wily Buckeye who seeks to entice us to look into the seeds of time, an inspection for which one man is as well qualified as another, since most eyes of this community.

oracles save the African have been The publishers answered with a really

naking history. As a nation, are we on the upward march for betterment or have we reached our senith and are we likely to decline? Will you SAM K. HUGHES.

" MONROE, Obio, July 12."

When sinners entice thee, consent thou not. We are DAVUS, not ŒDIPUS. The prophets can be consulted at Chautauqua and in the muckraking magagines. The past is so long and the present so entertaining that we wouldn't prophesy even if we knew. Ask COXEY. He is an Ohio seer. Ask LA FOLLETTE. His frontal surf of hair, a wave of calamitous foreboding, roars in the ears of the world. For our part we have seen the country—and the rest of the world—go to the devil so many times, heard so many dolorous, shricking warnings, so many dolorous, shricking warnings, so the street of the world—in the world that her work would be welcomed. many clergymen apoplectic in their pulpits, and orators with bursting fore-heads from so many platforms; been tangled up in so many crises, caught Bedlam on two legs in so many conventions and Congresses, found so many their souls buying bonds by means least doubt in the world that he welcomed.

People, it is true, may like their verse in homeopathic doses, but newspaper were described in a way historical. Besides, do the books of jokes pay, and can any one read them at a sitting? However, I am still hopeful. I have no publisher at present the strue, may like their verse in homeopathic doses, but newspaper were described in the world that he world that break down the barrier in the Federal thrifty souls buying bonds by means Constitution which has for a century put of their denunciation of bloated bondhorror at Poverty "stalking" through the land; we have noticed so much more graft" and "corruption" in the "early and better days of the republic"; we ment of goods by contracts of delivery of detect such a florid and gasconading accent in the American temperament that we defy biliousness, and the prattle about "decadence" and "decline" merely tickles us.

When the land is all taken, when the country is really populated and the press of population becomes sharp, when after many periods of gross, largely unearned, and ignorant and floundering prosperity, Americans have to fight in earnest and with skill and where somebody with a gun stands on every shore, warning trespassers off, then the Americans, amalgamated into some homogeneity by that time, will have their chance to show what stuff they are made of and to play well or ill a great part on the world's stage. At present they are infants who couldn't' make a living without the wise and beneficent tariff devised for them by manufacturer statesmen.

American literature has yet to come. If it has grown, how few are its more than parochial names. Art is in its splendid dawn. In pure science, how flut railroads same to be chosen, and here the competitors who themselves do not act improposed will now remain. This proposed canal, are calculated cost has now gone above \$100,we can the college and high school graduates, but the boy who holds a diploma "can
material—look at our wasteful and savthe college and high school graduates, but the boy who holds a diploma "can
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material—look at our wasteful and savsage agriculture, for instance, and much
of our manufacture has been of the
world." "Why are they has been of a Kansas tarmer recently." "College boys have
as object is view," as each of a Kansas tarmer recently.

"College boys have
same sort—the United States is but a

withing. It is desirable to know how much was beginner. The Tyre and Sidon and Cities of the Plain stage is a longer was ahead, we take it, than it can do even young eyes any good to try to look. A nation, like any other organism, must grow, decay and die. This country ems to be in the growing, the grow-

ing too fast for its age, period. As for "betterment," what does out questioner mean by it? If intellectual and material, he is answered. If moral then we tell him there seems to be no hope of a "decline." For nearly eight years this poor unfortunate commonweal was kicked and garroted and had its pocket picked for its moral betterment. The process has changed. King HEROD's frown has now given place to wheedling. The executioner smiles, and he victim is expected to do the same Moral "betterment," accompanied with secuniary worsening.

No. we are afraid the zenith of mora betterment" has not yet been reached Like most other things, perhaps the senith will come from Ohio.

The greatest pecuniary damage it is possible of the continually and intentionally the defendence of the continually and intentionally the put its best foot sorward."—Respectus of the isocutation for New York.

Quite true; but the reputation of New fork will not be helped by splitting the nuntitive in its behalf.

### THE NEW TAX. Difficulties of Finding Out the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: good object is to be gained by making the tax apply on the net income or net profits of the corporations instead of on the dividends they may declare or pay? Collecconomical matter. There can be no dis-tute between the Government and the corcial rights, which gave us some trouble in America once upon a time.

In having a hendy and efficient army, loyal to and controlled entirely by the orporations' idea of net income or net or profits may be controlled entirely by the orporations' idea of net income or net of breaking down the controlled entirely by the orporations' idea of net income or net of breaking down the controlled entirely by the orporations' idea of net income or net rofits would as a rule be more moderate han the expectations of the Government the latter to sustain its ground would be obliged to call for examination of the books d accounts, always a most irritating as er; and this means in the near future actual lovernmental supervision and control he private affairs of individuals.

That estuation cannot for a moment be accepted. It might well be, of course, that in any given year the dividends declared or paid would not equal the net income or profits, and that by making the tax apply on the latter the Government would that er reap a larger return, but in the coura In the long, run, provided the tax con-tinued to be collected, the Government

Another point not without importance the payers, whereas a tax on net incomes or profits would oblige our legislators to make a number of exemptions, which in many cases to those who are compelled to pay taxes would appear invidious and un-just. I am not at the moment concerned with the principle of an income tax; and this is an income tax, no matter i I want to know is why preference is given to so expensive, discomforting and to my mind dangerous a scheme when the result sought can be obtained practically free of NEW YORK, July 17.

A GOOD GRAY VERSESMITH. Beantifully Bound Even if Publishe Are Coy.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX-Sir: As there was no rabid rush in answer to my letter for a publisher for my verse, that had already been editorially accepted, I wrote to ten of that craft, and bought a gray suit.

never experienced such remarkable premptness—and they all said the same thing! that "poetry was a drug in the market." This I have heard since my childhood days; but then, you see, I don't write poetry, but merely newspaper verse, an entirely different and better production. Once in my life I tried what I thought to be real poetry, life I tried what I thought to be real poetry, and lucubrated over an effusion which I called "It Might Have Been." My landlady, seeing (and of course reading) it on my bureau, met me with the assistatio exclamation: "How precious! What a past you must have had, Mr. ——!" Maybe I have, but that poem was composed over a nighteap pipe, white I was thinking of a check an editor had failed to send me that morning. The words found their way to a music publisher, who had them set to some perfectly ridiculous music, and the royalty hasn't yet amounted to a dollar! So much for poetry.

# THE DOG NUISANCE.

f the population. ...
It is a crime under the laws for one per-

It is a crime under the laws for one person to do what is annoying, offensive or injurious to others. Any one who keeps a dog that barks where it can be heard in neighboring houses or in the street does what is likely, very likely, almost certain, to cause annoyance or inury to other people. We have peace officers whose business it is to prevent breaches of the peace. A dog has no more right to disturb the gablic peace unnecessarily than a human being has, yet dogs are practically all the time and everywhere disturbing the public peace, and little or nothing is done about it.

It is quite as important for the authorities to prevent people from being robbed of their comfort, rest and health as it is to prevent them from being robbed of their comfort, rest and health as it to prevent them from being robbed of their money. When a policeman hears a dog barking he should at once notify the owner to quiet it and keep it quiet or get rid of it. People who cannot keep dogs so that they do not endanger the public health have no right to keep them at all.

People who cannot keep dogs so that they do not endanger the public health have no right to keep them at all.

People who are troubled by barking dogs should first notify the police and Board of Health, and if they don't get prompt relief they should write to the Sovernor of the State to have them arrested or indicted. When people begin to do that we shall get relief from nuisances, and not before.

New York, July 17.

DOWNTOWN. son to do what is annoying, offensive or

Why the College Boy?

From the Wichita Beacon.

There are a good many takeoffs in the news

NOTES FROM THE PAR EXST.

SHANGRAI, June 18 .- Lord Cromer "Modern Raypt" has reached this country and is attracting attention. It seems that there is a wonderful similarity between the condition of Egypt in 1876 and the present condition of China. That China is deny, and under an efficient financial ad-ministration she would be able to do any-thing. Nowshe is so hampered for want of funds, all due to corrupt administration, that she can barely starger along.

In spite of this her resources are regarded as so great that all countries are easer to lend her money. The recent attempt to "hold her up" by the European bankers, a scheme hatched by the British, shows what scheme hatched by the British, shows what confidence they have in her ultimate ability to pay. The action of the Germans in breaking out of the combine and playing the part of China's good friend created quite a sensation out here. It is a severe blow to British prestige. It admits Germany with a vengeance to the upper Yangtse and upsets a good many calculations.

The agitation for a navy is on. as you will see by the papers, and the woods full of concessionaires all eager to furn China with the latest, best and chast parties that they are now really offering to sell, leaving the question of payment to be discussed later on. In fact it is said that one outfit is ready to lend the meney and then sell the ships to be paid for out of their own loss.

of their own loan.
In this shillty of Chine to Borrow probe bly lies the germ of her future humiliation and sorrow. In fact it sometimes looks as though the scheme of certain European as though the scheme of certain surpopens countries was to lend her so much that she cannot possibly pay herself, and then et-tablish an international finance control such as was established in Egypt and under

It is thought by careful observers that the hope of establishing a strong and capa-ble central government for China is bound up in the welfare of the army. The present weakness of the Pekin Government is largely the result of false ideas of provin-

orporations' idea of net income or net of breaking down the pernicious theory rofits would as a rule be more moderate maintained and acted upon by the provinces. Sad to tell, the idea of a national force is not being kept to the front.

For a time there was some enthusiasm and energy shown in pushing the Lu Chun (national army), in trying to raise it to a higher level socially, in putting the officers on a par with civil officials of squal grade, and all signs were hopeful. With the disappearance of Yuan-shih-kai from the councils of the Government all hopes of such results were disappointed. Though for some two years before his retirement he had taken no direct part in army matters, yet his advice when given was undoubtedly wise and tended to strengthen this reliable branch of the Government. New the army is passing more and more entirely into the hands of the viceroys and governors. Fet there is another side to the picture, and it is barely possible that wheever is directing the fortunes of the central Government that have taken that in view, and that the Governand energy shown in pushing the Lu Chur have taken that in view, and that the Gover ment is acting with malice aforethought allowing the army gradually to deteriora

The view is this. The administration of the army itself has so far been better and more honest than that of any other branel civil schools. If this continues it will no be many years till the ability and forcefu sess necessary to do things will be found in other part of the Government.

weaker and more corrupt civil hierarchy and found a more vigorous and powerful central Government? In fact sometimes it looks as though the Government had gone central Government? In fact sometimes it looks as though the Government had gone so far in the matter of the army that there is no turning back for the present. They are afraid to fall in the payment to the officers, knowing that any strong man who could unite the army would instantly control the situation. If the army were all brought under the control of the war board in Pekin it might be possible for one man to gain complete control of it; but so long as the army remains for the most part in various viceroys, and it will so remain as and the payment of the army, it is impossi

ble for any one man to gain control of any large part of it. In certain provinces, like Yunnan, the provincial Government was unable to raise the troops assigned it by the general Gov-ernment. That is, the provincial Govern-ment could not raise the money to arm and ment could not raise the money to arm and equip a single division. The central Government in this and other like cases furnished the funds to organize the division or detachment ordered for that province, but has neglected to provide funds for the future maintenance of such forces. It is conceived to be, even out here, a deagerous thing to call into being a divi-

ion of modern armed men and then allow because it is not paid:

As soon as payments cease, from what-ever cause, there are several incipient revo-lutions already in sight to rice and strike at all government, whether provincial or

To Western people it would seem some ing of a paradox that the safety and at the same time the destruction of the State, or at least of the present Government, lies in that part of the national army already called into existence, but the same may be regarded as true of the navy the Chinese are now vainly trying to organize, although it is reported and believed to be true that the Navy Board is not making any appre ciable progress.

This naval board is composed of Prince

THE DOG NUISANCE.

Peke Up the Authorities to Activity in Behalf of Rest.

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: The case of the man who to get out of noisy Manhattan at night bought a house in The Bronx, in which he lives in summer to escape the noises of the city, is similar to an untold number of others. Dogs simply make life a burden to many and cause great annoyance and injury to a very large part of the population.

This naval board is composed of Prince Su. Duke Tst., president of the Finance Board, Tieh Llang, president of the Board of War, and Admiral Hah, the senior officer of the navy. Of this board Prince Bu is the strongest character and is believed to be the most honest man connected with it. His strong point and the issue upon which he appears to be absolutely firm is that the navy must be central or impurial, as opposed to provincial. His second point is equally sound—that it must be previded with a personnel capable of daring vided with a personnel capable of daring for and managing modern warships before any such ships are bought.

Over and above all other questions is that of financial reform. Till that is settled and the central Government has an annual budget, with an estimate of revenues and expenses to which it must adhere—in other words, until the central Government opens a set of books and does a little correct bookkeeping with and for itself, there is bookkeeping with and for itself, there is the contral co bookkeeping with and for itself, there is no hope of permanent progress in the array, navy, constitutional government, or any of the other good schemes of which there are many now on foot.

That China's resources are ample if developed and made available there seems to be no doubt on the part of any intelligent observer, but who is to be China's financial Moses? It may prove to be the Primos Regent himself, if he only has a little time "to get the hang of the schoolhouse" before it comes toppling down upon him. He seems to have set his head against the universal corruption now prevailing in all the branches of the Government, but he stands alone. From the very nature of stands alone. From the very nature the case all officialdom is necessarily array against him. He has set the exemple the case all official on in necessarily arrayed against him. He has set the example by outling down the civil list proposed for him and the court by the Grand Council: also by trying to get an accounting of the money actually spent for the imperial household. Were he a little older, with more travel and experience in modern affairs, he might succeed. He is ambitious, and seems to be honeatly striving to get information and place himself abreast of the times. He has had a body of six instructors appointed as

ment questions, international law and com-morothic unage.

Most of his appointments are seed. Sev-eral men of more or less complete foreign aducation who have had service at Chinese legations in foreign countries have been selected for important positions, and it is believed that these men are as beneat as the present Chinese system of government will allow them to be; but it must be admitted that this is a poor way of getting the mifted that this is a poor way of setting the measure information upon which to organize and run a modern Government. Unless the Regent breaks through all traditions of the last 280 years and sees around and personally sees and inspects, there is little hope of success.

Some progress is being made by the central Government toward the recovery of its rights in convection with the railroads already built or authorized. The completed lines are, with the exception of the far famed and much heralded Shana hal-Nanking read and much heralded Shana hal-Nanking read The Shanghai-Neoking line, was one of the most expensive roads ever built in any constry acrees level plains and narrow attems. Although it is under foreign supervision and rune through a densely populated region, it has never paid its shareholders. The interests of the foreign bondholders were no well cared for that it is a question if it will ever become a paying respectition for the Chinese Covernment. reposition for the Chinese Government.

The consolidation and Government control of mines and mining ventures are making no perceptible progress. The imperial Government to afraid to let foreigners open up the faines, although the Chinese themselves have neither the necessary money nor the experienced men to manage such complicated business, which under a prepar eyatem should be the best paying resource of the imperial Government. It could well afford to pay the right man an imperial salary and give him princely rank to manage this branch of the Government business. The consolidation and Government con

Opium culture is undoubtedly being restricted in the provinces, but whether this restriction amounts to as much as the Chinese assert or to as little as the British declare is hard to ear. In any event there is murs to be a reduction of revenue from this source in certain of the provinces, been made for ex known no provision has yet been made for epvering the shortage. Speaking of the opium question brings to mind the recent interpational commis-tion which assembled at Shanghai on the

initiative of the American Government.
That this commission could do but little
or nothing and would produce but little
or no results was from the first a foregone or no results was from the first a foregone conclusion, but it is now an open scoret that the British made sure it should prove abortive, by doing a little underhanded work with the foreign office at Pekin while the commission was in session at Shanghai but after the Chinese commissioners had left Pekin. It is amusing to those on the inside to see how the British attempt out hupe as well at elsowhere to get on both sides of the fence at the name time. They say Engiand is China's only great, good and disinterested friend. They want to see her rid of the optum curse. They are anxious to do all in their power to help her get vid of it, but they want China to stop it herself without doing their Indian producers any harm. They want her to stop growing optum in China, and then they will stop the importation of epium grown in India. They claim to have found that a very small part, say from one-half to 1 per British, while saying they are anxious suppress the curse, unanimously cry down all practical efforts to that end, whether it be through & Government opium com mission or through the use of reputable

and effective remedies known as opium cures, of which strange as it may seem there are said to be several.

The published report of the opium commission ought to be most interesting reading. If it is read between the lines it will cartainly above that the official actions of some Governments are materially at variance with their public pretences.

It is beginning to be recognized out here that the accounts of the defence and cap-ture of Port Arthur and of the Russo-Japanone war generally so given to the world through the Japanese and English reporters and newspapers are far from strictly im-partial, and historians and statesmen would report before accepting it as gospel truth.

## AIR FOR THE SKIN.

shire! Authority For poture to the Breeze.

To run Enrice of Tun Sun—Sir: Long may Plagg wave. He is preaching common sense. There was once a man lived on this earth who would have been far ahead of the times if he had lived to-day, a man whose common sense was composition that if we were in the habit of having saints he would be canonized for his sanity.

I refer to Senjamin Pranklin. Listen to what the good dector had be say about air baths. I quote from "The Many Sided Franklin," by the late Paul Leisseter Ford:

"In a letter written to his friend Dr. Dubourg he said:

late Faul Leienster Ford:

"In a letter written to his friend Dr. Dubourg he said:

"You know the cold bath has long been in vogue hore as a tenie; but the shight of the cold water has always appeared to me gueerally speaking as too viciont, said I have found it much more agreeable to my constitution to baths in another eleienst. I mean soid sir. With this view I rise diseast every mounting and sit in my chamber without any cipithes whatever half an hour or an hour according to the spaces, either reading or writing. This practice is not in the least sainful, but on the continuty agreeable, and if I return to bed afterwards before I dress myself, as sometimes happens, I make a supplement to my night's rest of one or two hours of the most pleasing steep that can be imagined. " " I shall therefore east it for the future a bracing or tenie bath."

While most of us are still nemewhat afraid of the air, there is no despit that the absence of an inner peol of clothing endeduces to comfert. What one is agt to be supplied of, however, is the deadly dress is temperature. Many of us who read of those constitute belies with the trundled to the grayery art if we fulley them literally.

Thanks to advertisements of braits the and underwore, the risker generalise, is coming to look on the human form as or much a matter of course that I look to a return to the breech clout as a matter of a few decades up,—that is for summer.

A "franktin" in the older times was a free man, need the grayery or the interest of the breech clout as a matter of a few decades up,—that is for a manner.

A "franktin" in the older times was a free man, need the grayery or the time of the owner we committed to the still be. But a good many of as on the grayery or wall we are getting economists.

It there to always a war children will look on

Tongtweeroup, Cont., July 17.

A Jestal Convert. To sun flatron of Tan Sun-Sie: I have period off my union suit and become a convert to the no underweer idea. We'll get down to hard pan neithed day in the matter of clothing, which will be had for the eletting business, but the for those whose muscles will beat norutiny.

M. Funor Raymonous.

The Womenfalks, rost the Senierally Journal. Alby's in the parlor. Substy, Small and tale; It's delightful there.

DAMSUST. Cong., July 17.

It is not necessary to quote either Horses or Abraham Lincoln and their two widely differing opinions concerning the common people as the deg star prepares to shed his baleful gleams upon horses. respect humanity. Act usually more elequent than wor so we by sheer logic ought to despise our-selves. This is of course unthinkable. Mankind in the gross is not an alluring sight, especially about 5 o'clock P. M. at the lower end of Manhattan Island.

It is all very well to write letters to the newspapers complaining of the hu log who pushes our sacred person as he ards a subway train or rushes by us in the mad chase for the bridge train; he is only doing what we are doing or attempting to do-trying to get a seat ox is gored. Where two or three people nob, and Degas, the French painter, was correct when he said he could make a nob on canvas with half a dozen.

In real life, not art, and during the summer solstice, the mob may be less than half a dozen. One member of it can cause all the discomfort ne and if you are of a philosophical be may realize that the eccentric Max Stirner was right when he declared the individual, not the family, to be the unit of society. We have all met that unit on a humid afternoon, and we loathe his unity. If t happens to be or a boat, he is the storm centre because of his selfishness. In a car you hate him; in the spaces of Central Park you don't notice him. Contiguity is the parent of discomfort. Remember, what Charles Lamb said of other people's children holds good of your own. Therefore we need not follow the Horatian maxim and despise the mob rather let the wisdom of the great hearted Lincoln be remembered. God must love the common people, the mob, else there wouldn't be so many of them on his foot-

# CANADIAN SELF-RELIANCE.

Thoughts That Flow Through an. Fag-

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUX—Sir: The letter from an "American Canadian" (the first name of whose title is superfluous) is about as excellent a sample of empty boast and bombast as I have ever read. The writer displays an evenly balanced mixture of ignorance and hot air enough to float a thousand ballenne and division. to float a thousand balloons and dirigi bles. He not only unjustly deprives the mother country of all honors, but at the same time he unconsciously makes himself ridiculous by openly disclosing his lack of facts and preference for the path of the prevarientor rather than that of truth. Either

this, or his memory is very feeble.

Had the British been such a nation as he insinuates, had they been such a race of people as he tries to make us believe, would the tripis crossed Union Jack fly over the colonies and possessions that it does to-day? Would such a country, think you, be likely to be the parent of sons so brilliant as Wellington, Grenville, Drake and a host of other splendid warriers, not omitting the greatest of all naval commanders, the redoubtable Horatio Nelson hero of the Nile and later of Trafalgar an victor in over one hundred and twenty other hard fought fights? If what this "American Canadian" insinuates were true,

He discourses in an undetailed fashion of one country's "licking" another, like a child of five years old, and seems to have an respect for his own judgment when he exposes its poor shreds in such a stupidly unthinking manner to the criticism of a nation. There was one thing in particular which at first made me liugh because of the absurdity of the statements made. Then I felt indignant at the attempt by his solitary pen to prove the suprem cy of an imagination over truth. Speaking of that next little naval duel between the British frigate Shennon and the American frigate Chesspeake on the strength of his apparently abundant store of nerve he says: "As soon as the English officers were all to a Nova Scotian. The Chesspeake surrendered." There is a swollen, smug complacency about those untruthful words. He discourses in an undetailed fashion of placency about those untruthful words, liere, as before, the writer's ignorance glows in its exotiam like an electric light through a ground glass window.

As a matter of fact all the English officers were not killed, nor nearly all of them, and although when the buttle had drawn practically to its close the Captain of the Shannon. Philip Broke by name, was wounded in the head he continued to command throughout the remainder of the engagement from his sent on one of the carronace slides on the American vessel's deck, whence he was taken when the Chesapeake was boarded. Later Captein Broke received the thanks of the Admiralty and a baronatey as well.

received the thanks of the Admiralty and a baronatey as well.

I think this will be sufficient on the subject just at present, unless, perhaps, that I might remind Mr. "American Canadian" (whose letter makes him unworthy of citizenship in either country; that boastfulness does not become the children of men, and that no man shall despise his mother.

NEW YORE, July 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: In this weather frything funny is welcome, and the letter of one heat victim has brought a smile to our faded lips. In the next spasm will Mr. Samuel American Thorne Canadian tell us more of the war of 1812, especially of the battles of Lakes Eric and Champlain, also of the stern treatment meted out by Canada to fugitives from American justice for so many years? Will he indicate his own whereabouts during the time when Strathcon's Horse were exterminating the Boers?

AMERICAN AMERICAN.

SOUTSAMPTON, L. I., July 16.

An Old Shoop.

Prom the Westminster Gazalte.

A Bengall cierk who had been transferred at his own request from Sir Arthur Fanshawe's office 4e abother Government office in Calcutta was anxious to return and wrote to Sir Arthur

"I was a wandering sheep.
I did not love the fold." and this is how he applied them to his own case:
"It is true I have wandered from the fold. I. a.
the Director-General's office; but I trust that
your Henor will be merciful and receive back as
old sheep."

Our City Kept "Joy Riders." To THE SETTOR OF THE SUN—Str: In con-sidering the "joy riders" in our city automobiles, has it ever occurred to you to ask why such large machines are used? Not very many years back all the means of conveyance outside foot work that say department controlled was a two seated, buggy and one home. This did the work very well. Many and many a time have I seen the Fire Chief and his driver and heard no talk that they needed a coach and four.

coach and four.

Asknowledging the need of some extra means of locomotion, why would not a small runabout seating two do all the work needed?

Hall of Fame Athletic Note. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: In to-day's list of new corporations I find the "Double Trouble Company." among the incorporators of which are two Bunkers. Company, are two Bunkers.

If that does not gee with the eternal fitness I GOLFER.

NEW YORK. July 17. To Save the Taxpayer. Knicker—It is proposed to issue bends for 1867.600,000 to cover the entire cost of the Panama. r-Why couldn't New York do the same

for the barge casai?